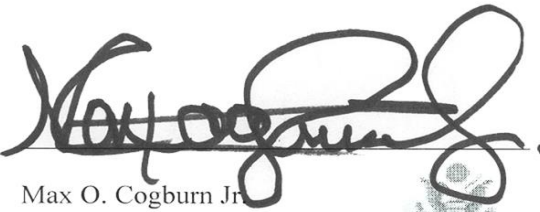


demonstrate [Judge Keesler’s purported] partiality in Defendant’s matter.” (Doc. No. 276). Further, “any problem created by Judge Keesler’s signing of the Petition has been cured” by Judge Rodriguez’s independent finding of probable cause. (Id.).

The authorities Defendant adduces in support of his renewed argument for recusal are inapposite. Williams v. Pennsylvania, 579 U.S. 1 (2016) does not control this case because Judge Keesler did not have “significant, personal involvement” in Defendant’s supervision while acting as a prosecutor. Id. at 11. Buck v. Davis, 580 U.S. 100 (2017) and Davis v. Jenkins, 79 F.4th 623 (6th Cir. 2023) are ineffective assistance of counsel cases. Defendant has not raised an ineffective assistance issue, nor could he at this juncture, because this matter has not concluded. Finally, Defendant presents no evidence that Judge Keesler violated ABA Model Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 2.11.

ORDER

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that Defendant’s pro se Motion brought under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60 (Doc. No. 293) is **DENIED**.


Max O. Cogburn Jr.
United States District Judge